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While Russian language enrollment dropped from 1965-67 in the nation as a whole, it increased during that period in the South. The history of the development of Russian language programs in Southern states is outlined, with figures provided for each decade and some of the program founders identified. Many of the schools that offer Russian are now developing more advanced programs, including graduate courses, and 102 viable Russian language programs are extant in Southern colleges at the present time. (AF)

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Notes and News on Russian and Soviet
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SOUTH PACES NATION IN STUDY OF RUSSIAN

"Hopefully, the present issue of Humanities in the South will help to plug the gap", says editor Rudolph Fiehler at the end of a review of A. Parry's America Learns Russian appearing in No 28 (Spring 68) of the above-named Newsletter for the Southern Humanities Conference. We condense Dr Fiehler's article from pp 3-6 of same. [For full copy of article &/or Russ-lang offerings in each of the 13 Southern States write: Humanities in the South, Box 4715, Tech Station, Ruston, Louisiana 71270].

Growth in Russian-language enrollment in colleges and universities of the South of more than nine percent from 1965 to 1966 and a further growth of more than twice as much from 1966 to 1967 is indicated on the basis of successive tabulations. The present survey, informally conducted during the past several months through Humanities in the South offers a basis for comparing enrollments in Southern states for 1967 with figures compiled for 1965 by MLA and for 1966 through AATSEEL.

The successive increases shown for the Southern states appear the more significant because the nation-wide tabulations for 1965 and 1966 indicated that overall college enrollment in Russian for the United States as a whole declined by about six percent.

Combined enrollments for the various states covered by the present survey are as follows: Va-565; NC-561; SC-104; Ga-187; Fla-580; Ala-96; Miss-72; Tenn-341; Ken-257; La-370; Ark-29; Okla-223; Texas (incl Czech)-1212.

Total enrollment for Russian in the thirteen Southern states, on the basis of the present survey, thus appears to be 4597- a figure which must be accepted as a reasonably accurate approximation, since a few

schools--less than a handful--omitted to return questionnaires. For comparison, the national survey based on 1966 figures reported by Professor Victor Terras in SEEJ for Fall 1967, showed a total of 3764 for the thirteen Southern states, and the 1965 survey of MLA came up with a corresponding figure of 3451. Indisputably, Russ-lang instruction in the South has enjoyed steadier growth than it has elsewhere in the United States, since according to the two preceding surveys total enrollment for the nation as a whole dropped between 1965 and 1966 from 33,830 to 31,726 for a decline of about six percent; whereas according to these same two surveys, enrollment in the thirteen Southern states increased from 1965 to 66 by more than nine percent. The figure of 4597 for enrollments in Southern college-level Russian programs in 1967 therefore represents continuation of a trend. Increases over the 1965 figures reported in the MLA study are largest numerically for Texas, Va, NC, Ga, Tenn, and Okla in that order.

Russ-lang offerings in colleges and universities of the South have developed strongly during the past three decades. Progress and present strength may be followed in replies returned to Humanities in the South in response to questionnaires mailed last Nov to gather data for the survey which is here presented.

By the end of the 40s fourteen Southern schools were teaching Russ - leaving out of account those programs which for some reason or other were later discontinued. Characteristically, classes were started by forward-looking individuals who themselves determined to anticipate a future need for the language. Among these were Prof George S. Lane of Chapel Hill, a noted Indo-European linguist, whose Russ instruction, begun in 1943, was carried on by his pupil & successor, Walter W. Arndt, now at Dartmouth. Others who took similar initiative were Prof John S. Krumpelmann, then at Louisiana State Univ, Prof William W. Pusey of Washington & Lee Univ, and Dr Girdler P. Fitch of the Citadel in SC. Also important during this decade was the contribution of the language schools conducted by the military establishment in its crash program of 1943. Graduates of the armed services courses are widely reported to have helped in starting Russ-lang instruction.

Thirty-three continuing programs were started in the South in the 50s. Meanwhile the demand for competent teachers of Russ brought numbers of European-trained people to Southern campuses. In the replies, repeated reference was made to training received in Leningrad and at the Charles University in Prag along with occasional mention of Kiev, Riga, Basel, Leipzig, and so on. Other native speakers of Russ were earning academic credentials at established American centers of Slavic studies.

In the 60s, more than fifty new programs have been started, and apparently American-trained teachers of Russ have become available in larger numbers. Out of the faculty of ten members in the well-developed University of Texas program, for instance, seven hold their highest degrees from American universities, Harvard and Columbia being strongly represented. Southern-trained teachers are sure to play

an important part in expanding Russ-lang programs in time to come. Chapel Hill lists five graduate teaching fellows, and Florida State reports five MA candidates in Slavic languages for the current year. Graduate degrees in Russ lang or Slavic Studies are now offered at seven universities in the South. The Slavic department of the University of Texas, now enrolling 361 students, has enjoyed a steady and solid growth--from the establishment of a Russ major in 1958 to the awarding of the first doctorates under auspices of the department of Germanic langs in 1961 to the establishment of a separate Dept of Slavic Langs and Lit in 1965 with its own doctoral program. The doctorate in Slavic Studies is offered also at the Univ of NC at Chapel Hill, where the instructional staff has grown from one Asst Prof of Russ in 1956 to the present strength of nine teachers, including graduate assistants, while enrollment has increased to 144, including several students in Polish and Serbo-Croatian. Oklahoma Univ, maintaining an MA program and enrolling 142 students, has offered classes in Russ continuously for 22 years, since 1936, and cooperates in a Soviet Area Studies program based in Munich, Germany. Vanderbilt Univ in Nashville since 1961 has had a Slavic Language and Area Center and now enrolls 180 students taught by a faculty of seven. Florida State in Tallahassee, besides having its Center for Slavic and East European Studies, in 1966 instituted an MA program, and now has a staff of six teachers. At the University of Va, where the MA is now offered in a Russ Area Studies Center, a graduate program in Slavic Langs is to be initiated shortly. Louisiana State in Baton Rouge has an MA program in Russ lang and area studies.

Additional grad programs are in prospect. Duke University, with a strong four-year program headed by Prof Magnus Jan Krynski, on the basis of pre-enrollment figures, anticipates that in Spring 68 an all-time high of 250 students will be registered in Russ-lang courses, besides another 150 in six Russ-lit courses, & an MA program is to begin in 1969. Grad courses are planned at Emory University in Atlanta. On the other hand, Tulane Univ in New Orleans is discontinuing a graduate program begun in 1964.

4-year programs are being carried on at another twenty colleges and universities in the area. Of these, those at Rice Univ in Houston and at the Univ of Fla in Gainesville have built up an enrollment of more than one hundred. Two other Fla schools, the Univ of Miami and the Univ of South Fla in Tampa have come close to this mark, each having an enrollment of ninety.

Among the twenty-four 3-year programs, several draw special attention for strong student participation. The Univ of Texas at Arlington has seen its Russ-lang enrollment rise from two-tenths of one percent of the student population in 1952 to 1.7 percent in 1967, for a high of two hundred; and a fourth year is planned for 1970. The overall mark of two hundred is matched at Texas A&M Univ, where a fourth year is listed as "possible" and 27 students are enrolled in Czech and another 75 are taking a special six-hour course in

Russ for the grad lang requirement. Va Polytech Inst in Blackburg reports 120 enrolled in a program headed by Mrs Pollyana P. Hall, who was formerly a professional translator employed in NY.
For the thirty-eight 2-year programs reported, including several at the Fla junior colleges, enrollments are all less than fifty, except for Ga Inst of Tech with 60 and Louisiana State in New Orleans with 120 students.
Nearly one-third of the programs reported are quite small: 37 programs enroll fewer than twenty and 30 enroll fewer than fifteen students. More often the teachers divide their time with another FL, but in some instances the teacher is a person with a native command of a Slavic lang who happens to be available.
Not included in the above tabulation are zero enrollments reported from 15 schools were Russ-lang instruction has either been suspended or is projected for some indeterminate future time. Altogether, there appear to be 102 viable college-level Russ-lang programs in the South at the present time.